

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph 0020 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0020] Fig. 9 illustrates a partial top view of the insulated housing shown in Fig. 40 ~~7~~.

Please replace paragraph 0031 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0031] Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate alternative receptacle and plug contacts 310 and 312, respectively. In Fig. 2, the receptacle contact 310 is illustrated having a planar body section 314 with a top surface 315, a bottom surface 316, and side edges 317. Body section 314 has a slot 319 cut in an outer end thereof to form a fork having fingers 321 and 322. At the outer ends of the fingers 321 and 322, rounded projections 323 are provided in the opening to the slot 319 and are oriented to face one another. The projections 323 ensure a repeatable interconnection point between the ~~blade receptacle~~ contact ~~316~~ 310 and a joining plug contact 312 when the plug contact 312 is inserted into the slot 319. An opposite end of the body section 314 includes a wire barrel 324 having an opening 325 that receives a center conductor of a coaxial cable. The wire barrel 324 is securely crimped to the center conductor of the coaxial cable using an “F” crimp or other style.

Please replace paragraph 0033 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0033] Fig. 3 illustrates a plug contact 312 having a planar body section 330 with a top surface 331 and a bottom surface 332. The planar body section 330 has a beveled outer end 334 for insertion between the projections 323 on the receptacle contact 310. An opposite end of the body section 330 includes a wire barrel 335 having an opening 336 that receives a center conductor of the corresponding coaxial cable. The ~~crimp wire barrel~~ 335 is formed to securely attach to the center conductor of the coaxial cable. At least one shoulder 337 is formed into the body section 330 providing a retention surface 338.

Please replace paragraph 0039 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0039] Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate opposite views of an alternative embodiment for a dielectric housing 400 that may be used in one or both halves of a connector. The insulated housing 400 includes a mating face 402 on a front end of a rectangular body section 404. The body section 404 includes a cavity 405 adapted to receive a leading end of the coaxial cable and a crimp on a plug or receptacle contact ~~316~~ 312 or ~~318~~ 310 attached thereto. A front end of the body section ~~402~~ 404 includes a slot 407 that accepts an associated one of the plug and receptacle contacts ~~310 and 312 and 310~~. A rear end of the body section 404 is formed with a shroud 406 through a joining section 408. The shroud 406 includes opposed side walls 410 and 412 cooperating to define a U-shaped chamber 414 therebetween that receives the coaxial cable. Interior surfaces of the side walls 410 and 412 include notches 416 and 418 facing one another and extending vertically in a direction transverse to a length of the insulated housing 400. At least one of the notches 416 and 418 define a contact shell receiving slot 420.

Please replace paragraph 0041 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0041] Fig. 9 is a partial top view of the insulated housing 400 shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The contact shell receiving slot 420 includes an arcuate tip slot 440 and a side wall slot 442 that extends along the length of the corresponding notch 416 and 418. The arcuate tip slot 440 receives the arcuate tip 353 of the tab 352 and the side wall slot 442 receives the tip end surface 354 of the contact shell 340 when the contact shell 340 is coupled to the insulated housing 400. In addition, the contact shell receiving slots 420 helps locate the placement of the side walls 344 and tabs 352 within the contact shell receiving slot 420.

Please replace paragraph 0043 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0043] As shown in Fig. 9, the finger 454 has a twisting surface 456 and a locking surface 458. The locking surface 458 is substantially perpendicular to axis A. The twisting surface 456 forms an acute angle 457 with respect to axis A. As the receptacle 310 is received or

inserted into the cavity 405 in the direction of arrow B, the body section 314 of the receptacle 310 is directed through the central passage 452 along axis A. Depending on how the receptacle 310 was inserted into the cavity 405, either the first wing 327 or the second wing 328 contacts the finger 454. If the first wing 327 contacts the finger 454, the chamfer 329 of the first wing 327 contacts the finger 454 to help the first wing ~~328~~ 327 slide past the finger 454. If the second wing 328 contacts the finger 454, the chamfer of the second wing 328 contacts the finger 454 to help the second wing slide past the finger 454.

Please replace paragraph 0045 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0045] Fig. 10 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment for a dielectric ~~456~~ 455 that may be used in both halves of a connector. The dielectric ~~456~~ 455 includes a mating face ~~458~~ 461 on a front end 459 of a rectangular body section 460. A rear end of the body section 460 is formed with a shroud 462 through a joining section ~~464~~ 466. The shroud 462 includes opposed side walls 463 and 464 cooperating to define a U-shaped chamber 465 therebetween that receives the coaxial cable. Interior surfaces of the side walls 463 and 464 include notches 467 and 468 facing one another and extending vertically in a direction transverse to a length of the insulated housing ~~456~~ 455 .

Please replace paragraph 0046 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0046] The body section 460 includes a chamber 469 adapted to receive a leading end of the coaxial cable and a crimp on a plug or receptacle contact ~~310~~ 312 or ~~312~~ 310 attached thereto. The front end 459 of the body section 460 also includes a ramp 471 angled downward to a ramp opening 472 into the chamber 469. The ramp 471 includes a slot 474 that accepts an associated one of the plug and receptacle contacts.

Please replace paragraph 0047 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0047] A rear end 476 of the shroud 462 is joined with a strain relief member 478 having a base 480 with a U-shaped notch 482 therein. The notch 482 in the strain relief member

478 includes an inner surface 484 having transverse arcuate grooves 485. Opposite ends of the notch 482 form ledges 486. Side walls 488 extend upward from the ledges 486 along opposite sides of the notch 482. Channels 490 are formed in each ledge 486 and extend through the strain relief member 478 to a rear side. The channels 490 are spaced apart to align with and receive the arms 365 when the contact shell 340 is laterally joined with insulated housing 456 455. The length of each channel 490 is slightly less than an outer dimension of the ribs 367 such that, as the arms 365 are pressed into channels 490, the ribs 367 engage ledge 486 to hold the strain relief crimp 364 and strain relief member 478.

Please replace paragraph 0048 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0048] Fig. 11 is a cutaway side view taken along arrow C of Fig. 10 of the alternative embodiment of the insulated housing 456 455 configured to receive the receptacle contact ~~312~~ 310. The ~~cavity~~ chamber 469 has a top wall 491 and a bottom wall 492, defining a channel 493 for receiving the plug contact 312 along an axis D.

Please replace paragraph 0049 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0049] At least one protrusion or ledge 494 extends from the top wall 491. The protrusion 494 or ledge extends into the channel 493 enough to intercept axis D so as to be an obstruction to the plug contact 312 as the plug contact 312 is received by the chamber 469 along axis D. As shown in Fig. 11, the ledge 494 has a sliding surface 495, a planar surface 496 substantially parallel to axis D, and a locking surface 497.

Please replace paragraph 0050 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0050] The plug contact 312 is received through channel 493 along axis D in the direction of arrow E, such that ~~first top~~ and ~~second bottom~~ surfaces 331 and 332 of the plug contact 312 are substantially parallel to the bottom wall 492. Once the outer end 334 of the plug contact 312 contacts the ledge 494, the plug contact 312 travels along the sliding surface 495 and is directed to the ramp 471. Initially, the outer end 334 of the plug contact 312 helps the plug

contact 312 slide along sliding surface 495. As the plug contact 312 continues to travel along axis D, the ledge 494 deflects or bends the plug contact 312 while the plug contact 312 travels through the ramp opening 472 and upward along the ramp 471. The plug contact 312 continues to bend until the body section 330 moves past the ledge 494, resulting in the plug contact 312 to spring back to its normal or undeflected shape. Once the plug contact 312 is past the ledge 494 and returns to its normal shape, the plug contact 312 is locked into position by the retention surface 338 of the plug contact 312 contacting the locking surface 497 of the ledge 494.

Please replace paragraph 0056 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0056] The separation plate 570 is in turn connected to a strain relief crimp 574 through a transition region 590. The separation plate 570 includes a slot 576 to facilitate cutting of the separation plate 570. Optionally, the strain relief crimp 574 is separated from the contact shell 560 at the separation plate 570, such as by cutting through the slot 576. Once the strain relief crimp 574 is separated from the contact shell 560, the mechanical function of the strain relief crimp 574 is separated from the electrical function of the contact shell 560. By separating the mechanical function ~~to~~ from the electrical function, the strain relief crimp 574 is prevented from acting like an antennae.

Please replace paragraph 0058 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0058] Figure 16 is an end view of ~~an~~ a preferred embodiment of a strain relief crimp 600. The strain relief crimp 600 includes sidewalls 604 and a connecting wall 608. Strain relief crimp 600 includes at least one ~~piercing section or wall~~ coaxial cable displacement contacts 612 to pierce a dielectric, a braid and a jacket. The ~~piercing wall~~ coaxial cable displacement contacts 612 include support projections 614 formed on lower ends thereof to be loosely received in openings in the connecting wall 608. Displacement beams or fangs 620 extend upward and are separated from one another by a gap 622. The fangs 620 include pointed tips 624 that facilitate penetration of the jacket and outer conductor of the corresponding coaxial cable. Receiving slots

626 extend downward and are flared outward away from the gap 622 at base wells 630 to form a hooked shape.

Please replace paragraph 0059 with the following replacement paragraph.

[0059] Contact walls 634 include tapered edges 636 extending downward toward mouths 640 of the receiving slots 626. The contact walls 634 penetrate the cable jacket away from the outer conductor as the ~~piercing wall~~ coaxial cable displacement contacts 612 engages and pierces the coaxial cable. The tapered edges 636 form an acute angle 638 with the horizontal (denoted by a dashed line) to facilitate shearing. By shearing the cable jacket away from the outer conductor before entering the mouth 640, the coaxial cable displacement contacts 612 prevent the cable jacket from becoming wedged in the braid receiving slots 626.